

Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Threepence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

No. 1831, April 24, 1954

CHAMPION COOK

Boy beats all the girls in nation-wide contest

Eighteen-year-old Patrick Green of Leicester was declared an easy winner of the Youth in the Kitchen competition for the National Junior Championship in Cookery.

The contest was sponsored by the Gas Council with the aim of stimulating the interest of young people in the art of cookery, and Patrick was one of two boys among the 12 area champions from all parts of Great Britain who had won their way to the Finals in London's Royal Festival Hall—the select few from 25,000 competitors between the ages of 15 and 19.

Two schoolgirls stopped and stood on tiptoe to peer over the heads of the crowd thronging round kitchen No. 7, writes C.N. correspondent Edward Lanchbery, who was present at the Finals.

"It's only a boy," said one. "Come on! I'd much rather see girls in the kitchen than boys."

"Oh, I wouldn't!" protested her companion. "I think it's rather heroic of him."

If Patrick Green heard the remarks, he gave no heed. Completely unflustered by the critical gaze of the large crowd, he continued methodically with the preparation of the buffet supper

His prize money of £100, which has to be spent "educationally," will probably provide further experience for him in travel abroad.

This was the first cookery contest that Patrick had entered. The road to the championship began with the first round of a poached egg on toast, chosen because of the great number of competitors and the fact that it could be cooked very quickly. Poachers were not allowed, so the dish was not quite so simple as it sounds.

MEAL FOR FOUR

After two more eliminating rounds of a macaroni cheese, and a two-course meal of stuffed haddock and bakewell tart, there followed the area finals of a meal for four people; the 25,000 competitors, of whom ten per cent were boys, were thus reduced to a mere twelve.

The test for these twelve was a buffet supper for a young people's party, the total cost not to exceed 30 shillings.

Patrick planned his menu with great care. His savoury dishes consisted of bouchees and horns of veal and ham, prawn, and mushroom; cheese and tomato puffs; open sandwiches of cheese and sardine; hot dogs; and a salad platter. The sweet dishes were frosted cake, Viennese biscuits, doughnuts, strawberry surprise, and ambrosia.

VARIETY OF SKILLS

To the unskilled eye the supper was attractive enough to make one hope for an invitation to the party: but the expert judges saw much deeper than that. They saw that the menu offered a variety of cooking skills. There was the use of yeast for the hot dogs, puff pastry for the horns, sponge for the strawberry surprise, and icing on the frosted cake.

The menu had also been prepared to make cooking simple by the use of one basic mixture for more than one dish. The yeast mixture, for example, provided both savoury hot dogs and sweet doughnuts. The strawberry surprise and the frosted cake, came from the same sponge mixture.

Continued on page 2



Foxhunter's nephew

Nonplus is only a few weeks old, but already he is being taught his steps at the hands of Mrs. Harry Llewellyn. And Nonplus should be quick to learn, for he is a nephew of the wonderful show-jumping British horse Foxhunter, winner of a gold medal at the 1952 Olympic Games.

BAKER ON WINGS

The hum of two Gipsy Queen engines announces the arrival of the baker at a number of Californian desert resorts, with such picturesque names as Apple Valley, Palm Springs, and San Bernardino.

Baked in Los Angeles, and delivered twice daily, the bread is carried by two De Havilland Doves of Desert Airways.

NOBLE MOTTO

"Seek Thou the Highest" is the motto adopted for a new high school opened at Papakura, about 25 miles from Auckland, New Zealand. Papakura's most famous citizen is Sir Edmund Hillary, the conqueror of Mt. Everest.

POLLY HOLDS THE KEYS OF OFFICE

People in the post office of a small Queensland town were startled, some time ago, when a parrot suddenly flew in, snatched the bunch of official keys from the counter, and flew to the top of a 100-foot tree nearby.

None of the staff could climb the tree, and stones and shouts had little effect on Polly—still holding the keys in her curved beak. After much discussion it was decided to cut down the huge tree.

Polly sat calmly watching the efforts of the tree-fellers; then, as her perch toppled, she dropped the keys and flapped away, cackling derisively.

SCHOOLS GO TO PUPILS IN KASHMIR

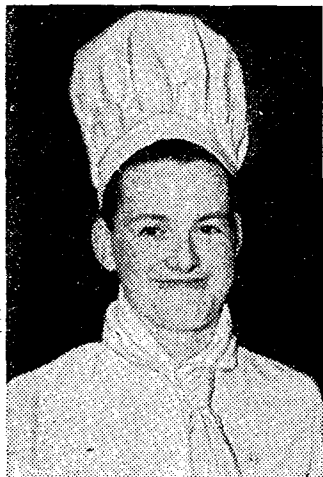
It is rather difficult to arrange schools for children who lead such a nomadic life as those of the Jammu territory of Kashmir.

The people are mostly shepherds who graze their sheep and goats up in the high mountains, following the pasture from place to place. In summer this often means climbing to heights of over 10,000 feet.

So the Kashmir Government has decided to start travelling schools which will follow the shepherds and their families as they wander about. Seven of such schools have already begun work.

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Patrick Green

which, by the end of the afternoon, was to win the National Junior Cookery Championship.

Patrick's interest in cookery began at school, where he attended cookery classes as an alternative to carpentry and metalwork. When he left school he decided that he wanted to be a chef, and he started in the kitchens of a hotel.

He was fortunate. The proprietor took more than an ordinary employer's interest in Patrick (who at the age of three had lost both his parents), and before long had become his unofficial guardian. In addition to his training under the hotel chef, he attended classes in hotel catering and management; and last year he was given a trip to Switzerland to widen his experience.

NO TAX CUTS AND NO NEW TAXES

C N Press Gallery Correspondent

THIS year's Finance Bill will be one of the thinnest—in size, though not in content—of recent years. That is not surprising: it has very few Budget proposals to cast in legal form.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has this year offered no major tax cuts; nor has he introduced any new taxes.

Not many years ago the phrase "no new taxes" would have been received with relief. But, coming from Mr. Butler, it was heard with mingled curiosity and alarm. That in itself is a tribute to the Chancellor's integrity of outlook.

Had he merely wished to achieve popularity, or had he been thinking of an early General Election, Mr. Butler could have cut taxes all round. But the Commons know that he is not the man to achieve a short-term triumph at the expense of long-term prosperity, and the atmosphere in which his third Budget was produced was perhaps best summed up by one of his political opponents in the Budget debate. "After all, why should he interfere unnecessarily with something which is going well?"

AMERICA'S EFFECT

That is perhaps half the truth. The other half of the truth was supplied by Mr. Butler himself. He indicated that he is looking carefully to the end of 1954 for signs of any "slack" in our daily bread-and-butter business at home and abroad.

For at that period we may feel the effects of a possible trade decline in the United States, though happily this is by no means certain. In addition, at about that time our payments for goods bought abroad may temporarily exceed our income.

On top of this there is the expectation of a fourth "Butler Budget" in April of next year. That may be the key. Budget of this Parliament, and many political movements may start from it. There seems little doubt that this

year's "carry on" Budget has been drawn up in the light of that more important coming event.

If by then we have surmounted any troubles that may arise in the third and fourth quarters of the financial year, then there will be some reason for expecting benefits from the following Budget.

Much depends on our trade position and on the position of the United States. And, of course, there is also the world situation, which reacts on Britain's defence costs.

COSTLY COMMITMENTS

Mr. Butler had perhaps been hoping that by this time we should have reached an agreement with Egypt which would relieve us of the cost of maintaining as many as 70,000 troops in the Suez Canal Zone. We also have commitments in other parts of the world because of the Cold War.

An agreement on hydrogen bomb control and on disarmament could have a stimulating effect on the nation's economy. Defence is costing us a net £1,555,000,000 this year. As Mr. Butler says, in one way or another we must obtain "some definite relief" from this burden.

LONG-TERM VIEW

The absence of major tax reliefs in this year's Budget perhaps obscured the value of the plans Mr. Butler announced. On a long-term view the most significant was, perhaps, also the most highly technical—the creation of "investment allowances" for industry and agriculture.

These allowances enable business men, on whom we depend for our exports and indeed our survival, to spend more money on new plant and equipment. They can go ahead and make themselves more able to meet foreign competition.

About 500,000 people will benefit this year from the Chancellor's decision not to keep the "heirs" to post-war credits waiting until they reach the present prescribed "pay-out" age of 60 for a woman and 65 for a man.

EQUAL PAY

The Chancellor is also helping small family businesses by correcting the law which now sometimes causes those businesses to close down when the owner dies and his executors have to draw on the business for death duties.

Equal pay, it is now clear, is to be introduced "gradually"; Mr. Butler is working out a scheme with the Civil Servants which may go at least some of the way to meet the demands being made by women's organisations.

All in all, there is a great deal more in this year's Finance Bill than meets the eye.

Watching the weather in the Atlantic

According to a new agreement which comes into force next July, 12 nations will supply cash or ships to enable the Atlantic Weather Service to continue. These countries helping to watch the weather are Canada, Denmark, France, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Nine floating weather stations will be maintained in the North Atlantic, operated by America and Canada (four stations) and Europe (five stations). Altogether 21 ships are required to man the nine stations, as some are in port or on passage while the others are actually in position.

They are so placed as to be in the path of the Atlantic disturbances which bring us our weather, and each vessel patrols up and down over a set area of the ocean so as to be able to give warning of what is coming to us.

Farm apprentice



Judith Bailey of Kidderminster, aged 15, is the first girl to serve a three-year apprenticeship under a scheme started by the National Farmers' Union. Here she is collecting eggs on a farm at Fladbury, Worcestershire.

CAXTON BOOKS AT RIPON

Canon Donald Bartlett, of Ripon Cathedral, is a great linguist—a useful asset in a church which attracts visitors from all over the world. The cathedral library is Canon Bartlett's great love, and it possesses three Caxton books.

One by Laurentius Gulielmus, a Franciscan friar, is *The Epitome of The Pearl of Eloquence*, and is the only one of its kind.

The three Caxton books at Ripon are excellent examples of different kinds and they are never kept out of the library safe for long. Canon Bartlett has shown them to hundreds of people from every corner of the world.

LOST AND FOUND

Among goods auctioned at a recent British Railways' Lost Property Sale were: Nine man-hole covers, 100 tins of sardines, 500 greetings cards, two bird cages, 12 frying pans, two bags of corks, and 90 shovels. Of course there were also hundreds of umbrellas and gloves.

News from Everywhere

FOREARMED

Mr. Derek Powell, of Purley, Surrey, is cycling 9000 miles through 17 countries to Southern Rhodesia. As a precaution he has with him a list of dealers who stock British cycle parts.

A 32-mile road known as Hummingbird Highway has been completed in the dense jungle of British Honduras. Built with a grant of £521,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare funds, the road bridges 18 waterways.

Gas turbine-powered fire pumps, a new British invention, have been ordered by the Admiralty for use on warships.

Products of the Nottingham lace industry are exported to 55 different countries.

300-YEAR FRIENDSHIP

Britain and Sweden have completed 300 years of continual trade under a treaty "of friendship and commerce" signed in the 17th century.

An exhibition of rare books, manuscripts, and letters of the American poet Walt Whitman is on view until April 29 at the American Library, 41 Grosvenor Square, London. Admission is free.

During the last 100 years an average of one church a year has been built in the Rochester (Kent) Diocese.

QUICK WORK

Five minutes after two airmen had crashed in the sea off Malta a helicopter came to their rescue.

A boat for Ruswarp Sea Scouts has been given by Mrs. W. Walker of Whitby, and the Troop has raised £23 to have the craft overhauled and made seaworthy.

Britain is now producing nearly three million radio components a day. Half of them are being exported.

A huge cavern containing many fossilised skulls has been discovered near Krugersdorp, Transvaal.

The sixth-century Benedictine monastery on Monte Cassino in Southern Italy—destroyed during the war—is being rebuilt. It will be completed by next year.

The boyhood home at Kitchener, Ontario, of Canada's former Premier, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, has been taken over by the Government as a national historic park. The house and eleven-acre grounds have been restored at a cost of 90,000 dollars subscribed by the public.

North Sunderland, Northumberland, has a new lifeboat, the *Grace Darling*. It has two diesel engines.

It is estimated that the yearly cost of reducing postage on cards and letters by a halfpenny would be £1,400,000.

CHAMPION COOK

Continued from page 1

Throughout the day the 12 competitors had been watched by five judges, each of whom concentrated upon one particular point.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," says the proverb, and that of course is the final test. It is no good plodding away, hoping that the meal will taste all right in the end. The cook should be tasting all the time to make sure—bearing in mind, of course, that something has to be left for the guests!

What it boils down to is that the good cook has a plan, and then with everything methodically arranged, goes calmly ahead and produces a meal which is nutritious, good to look at, good to taste, and good to smell.

The judges had no hesitation in awarding the championship to Patrick Green who, with an outstanding performance, had beaten 23,000 girls on their own home ground of the kitchen.



It's more than an impression—it's a fact that more cyclists than ever ride on

DUNLOP

The Children's Newspaper, April 24, 1954

TAKING EARTH'S PULSE

Dr. John Pettit, a geophysicist of the University of California, Los Angeles, takes the earth's "pulse" daily in his laboratory.

He says that the earth does in fact pulsate, just as a living body does, and that such pulsations are caused by the gravitational pull of the sun and moon upon the relatively elastic substance of our globe. A steady rise and fall can be detected, says the Doctor, the movement in some parts being as much as two feet.

The daily measuring and recording is done by an electronic "brain" apparatus and another instrument described as "the world's most sensitive gravimeter." This measures any change in the force of gravity which can be a variable factor and indirectly indicative of pulsing of the earth.

TWO STRIPES FOR THE BRIGADIER

Brigadier Sir John Hunt has been made a corporal.

This happened when the Everest leader was visiting the French military engineering school, Ecole Nationale de Haute Montagne, at Chamonix, and its Commanding Officer, Colonel de Thiersant, presented the two stripes to the Brigadier to honour his visit.

France contains much mountain territory and the French Army maintains a number of mountain reconnaissance teams which the school trains. Among its peace-time duties comes rescue work after air crashes in the Alps.

VICAR DRIVES BUS

The motor-bus given to the parish church of Felkirk, W.R. Yorkshire, "the church in the fields," has now completed one year of service.

Driven by the vicar, the Rev. T. B. Webster, it has covered 3670 miles, conveying parishioners to and from the villages of South Hindley, Monckton, Havercroft, and Shafton. A total of £220 has been contributed towards maintenance and running costs.

MAYORS' AVENUE

Each year an avenue of trees at King's Lynn, Norfolk, will become a little longer.

The avenue was started recently when seven former mayors of the town each planted a tree, thus beginning a custom which it is hoped will continue for many years. As each new mayor takes office he will be invited to plant his tree in "Mayors' Avenue."



SHIP SHAPE

A ship can be recognised by her outline, but when the schooner Ryelands was launched in 1887 at Glasson Dock, near Lancaster, nobody could have foreseen how often she would change her shape or her job.

For one period, of 22 years, she carried granite between Plymouth and Guernsey. Then she was bought for use in the film of Treasure Island and, under the eye of experts, was given an entirely new rig, new name, and a new look as the Hispaniola, a vessel of the 1780 period.

Next, Scarborough Corporation bought her for £6500 and turned her into a floating aquarium.

Now she has been sent to Hull, where her whole superstructure, including masts and spars, will be stripped and an engine fitted so that she will exactly resemble an early steamship of the 1840's. Scarborough has sold its veteran to the film company making Moby Dick, the famous sea story about the great white whale.

But Scarborough has an option to repurchase her at the end of the picture, so she might go back to being an aquarium again.

The Chief and the Cubs



Lord Rowallan, the Chief Scout, went to Chailey, in Sussex, to open this old smock mill as the headquarters of the 2nd Chailey (Heritage) Scout Group. Here we see him talking to four Wolf Cubs from the Heritage Craft School for cripples. They are, from left: Colin Baker, aged 10, David Chester, David McReady, and Douglas Herring, all eight.

WOOL FROM THE CRATER

"Wool" from volcanic lava is now being made in Sicily. The new material is rather like felt, and is said to be admirable for industrial purposes, though it does not yet threaten to replace animal wool in the textile trade.

We shall not be wearing volcanic tweed suits just yet.

Is the boat seaworthy?

All over the country the little boats—paddle, rowing, and so on—are being returned to the children's pools. But before any boat is sent to a pool it is thoroughly tested for leaks, as seen in this picture from a works at Catford in London.



Tennessee trio

These cubs were born to Romeo and Juliet, lion and lioness of the Knoxville Municipal Zoo at Tennessee in U.S.A.

GRANDMA RINGS THE BELLS

An adventurous English grandmother of 72, Mrs. F. C. Farrant, is on her travels again.

Till recently she was living in Maryland, U.S.A., but for 32 years of her life she was a schoolteacher at Upper Dicker in Sussex and a bellringer at the parish church in Hailsham, nearby. There she rang a curfew every night and helped peal the bells for the coronations of George V and George VI.

Then, in New York last year, Mrs. Farrant became famous when she broadcast from St. Martin's church in that city a special coronation peal for Queen Elizabeth.

Now, while still another home is being got ready for her in the Virgin Islands, she is to make the long trip home to England by freighter, for a three months' holiday.

FORTUNE AWAITS COLLECTION

New York courts are still deciding the fate of a 56-pound aquamarine in a city bank vault. If they can only find the rightful owner of the precious stone it can be cut to yield 97,000 carats.

Valued at 2,500,000 dollars, the blue-green jewel has been involved in court actions both in the United States and in Brazil. It is said to have been discovered in 1945 in the coastal State of Espirito Santo, Brazil. But it soon passed into other hands and was sent out of the country. It has now been in the New York vault for seven years.

HUGE NEW OILFIELD

A new oilfield now being uncovered by American experts in the Middle East is estimated to be 130 miles from north to south and between 15 and 20 miles wide.

This is the Ghawar oilfield and is the latest to be found in Saudi Arabia by Aramaco, the United States oil enterprise controlled by four of that country's big oil companies.

The Anglo-American field at Kuwait has previously been thought of as the world's largest but it covers a much smaller area than this fabulous new discovery in the Saudi Arabian sands.

CORACLES FOR CANADIANS

A Canadian sports equipment firm wants to import Welsh-made coracles. These are tiny basket-boats still used by some salmon fishermen on certain Welsh rivers, and the Canadians, it seems, also want coracles for their salmon fishing.

Made from young saplings of willow or ash and hazel rods woven into a round basket, and then covered with calico waterproofed with hot pitch, a full-sized coracle weighs just over 30 pounds and is easily carried on a man's back. One can be made by an expert in two days.

There are only a few coracle-makers left in Wales, but now there is every possibility that this centuries-old craft will be revived. Few people can ever have thought that coracles would feature in Britain's export trade.

THE DALAI LAMA'S TEACHER

Heinrich Harrer was tutor to the Dalai Lama, the boy God-King of Tibet. He found that the Dalai Lama was neither puppet nor god.

You may never visit Tibet, but read Harrer's vivid descriptions and you will imagine you have visited the Forbidden City of Lhasa and actually been inside the Potala Palace.

This is one of the many interesting features in the May issue of WORLD DIGEST, now on sale everywhere, price 1s. 6d.

What a marvellous bike!

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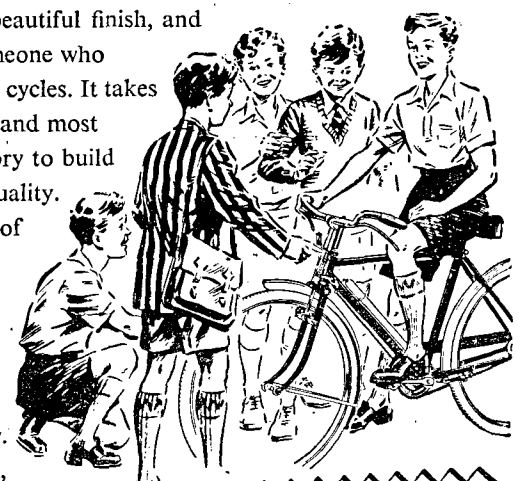
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CAMERA CORNER

A series of articles by an expert to help young photographers to get better results from their favourite hobby.

4. Making Sharp Pictures

YOU may have noticed that pictures in books and magazines often have fuzzy backgrounds. Because of this, the people or objects in the foreground are shown up more sharply. However, if you take a picture with a box camera everything is sharp from about six feet to the far distance. This difference is caused by the different lenses used and is explained below.

In photography, anything more than about 500 yards away is said to be at INFINITY. This is shown on the camera distance scale as INF or by the sign, like a figure 8 on its side. Another photographic term is DEPTH OF FOCUS—the distances between which objects will appear sharp on a photograph. Therefore, it is said that the box camera has a depth of focus from six feet to infinity.

CHANGES IN LIGHT

Box cameras, of course, can be used only for short exposures in very bright light, while the more expensive types take snapshots in quite dim light. The difference between them is that the more expensive camera has a bigger lens, letting in more light to the film.

But it is an optical fact that the bigger the lens the smaller the depth of focus, therefore a big lens is wanted at certain times and a smaller one at others.

The big lens is useful for snapshots in bad light, and for pictures where a small depth of focus is essential. The small lens is necessary when the light is very bright, or the biggest possible depth of focus is required.

The best solution would be to have a number of different lenses for each camera, but as this is impracticable, a DIAPHRAGM is fitted inside the lens and this acts like the iris of the eye.

CAMERA ADJUSTMENTS

You will remember I told you that if you watch the irises of someone's eyes when a bright light is switched on you will see them become smaller so as to keep out some of the light, and that in dim light they open up again.

Well, the diaphragm enables you to make these adjustments for the camera. As the diaphragm can be set to a number of different sized holes, the effect is the same as using a number of different lenses.

You may be wondering how you can tell what the depth of focus is for the many possible sizes of the diaphragm aperture. All this information can be obtained from tables that can be bought quite cheaply at any photographic shop.

If your camera has no diaphragm you will be saved some bother, but you will also be restricted in your photography.

W. S. S.

On the
Royal Route

PORT OF ADEN

On April 27 the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are due to arrive in the Gothic at the sun-baked port of Aden, a Commonwealth outpost not far from the southern entrance to the Red Sea.

Capital of the British Crown Colony of Aden (75 square miles), and also of the Protectorate of Aden (112,000 square miles of territories ruled by Arab chiefs), this is the main port of call between Egypt and India.

Surrounded by bare volcanic hills and often uncomfortably warm, Aden is no health resort. Nevertheless the Royal visitors will find much to interest them there.

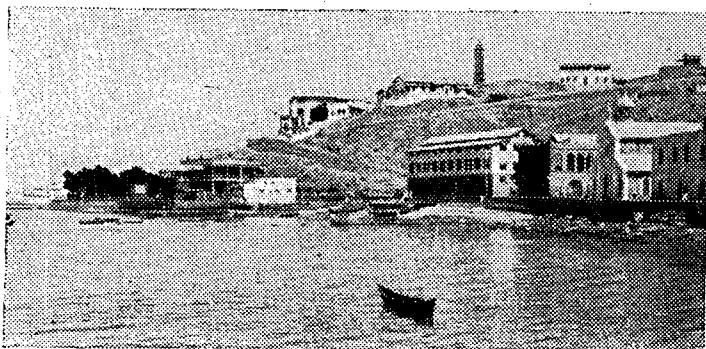
They will doubtless see the oil refinery now under construction near the port. Begun in 1952, and costing £45,000,000, it will eventually be able to handle five million tons of crude oil annually. Much of this will be used for oil-burning ships calling at Aden.

Providing fresh water for the

refinery workers will be something of a problem, for Aden has very little rain. It is hoped that new wells found outside the Colony will meet the need, otherwise distilled sea water may have to be used. The port of Aden's own water supply comes in pipes from wells outside the town, which tap underground streams from the mountains.

A hundred years ago a number of huge ancient rainwater tanks were discovered, and the rubble which had accumulated in them was removed. Usually they are bone dry, but heavy tropical rain occasionally fills them, and this is drained off for washing purposes.

During her brief visit to Aden the Queen will lay the foundation stone of the new Civil Hospital, and will also visit the R.A.F. hospital. On Thursday morning they will say farewell to the Gothic and leave by air for Entebbe in Uganda.



The waterfront at Aden

It happened this week

CROMWELL CLEARS

COMMONS

APRIL 20, 1653. LONDON.—Dressed in a black suit and grey-worsted stockings, Oliver Cromwell marched today into the House of Commons with armed soldiers and dismissed the Rump Parliament which during its 12 years life has secured the overthrow of King Charles and moulded the Commonwealth.

Brusquely lifting up the mace, he ordered a musketeer to take it away and cried: "I will put an end to your prating. Depart and let us have done with you."

He told the members that they were no longer fit to sit in Parliament, and then his armed followers cleared the Chamber. The Speaker, Mr. Lenthall, was dragged from the Chair by an officer.

This is the latest in a series of revolutionary incidents by which Cromwell is securing complete power for the military forces he commands.

DEATH OF MR WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

APRIL 23, 1616. STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—The great poet and dramatist, Mr. William Shakespeare, died here today at his residence, New Place.

His death came rather suddenly, after a sharp attack of fever, but he had been in failing health for some time. Some few days before his death he was visited by his fellow poets and close friends, Mr. Ben Jonson and Mr. Michael Drayton.

Mr. Shakespeare, who was 52 years old, was recognised in his late twenties as an actor of distinction and a dramatist of the first rank.

The popular London theatre, The Globe, built in 1597, became the accepted home for his plays, and has been throughout its career a highly successful "Shakespearean" theatre.

Some five years ago he gave up active participation in the London theatre world, and returned to his birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon. New Place, one of the largest mansions in the town, became his regular home.

However, he did make several journeys to London to superintend his interests there. During the wedding celebrations in 1613 of the Princess Elizabeth seven of his plays were produced at Court.

AMBASSADOR LOSES SHOES

APRIL 24, 1616. PARIS.—Our Ambassador to France lost some silver shoes while making his triumphant entry into Paris today.

They were, however, the shoes of his horse—which had been specially shod in honour of the occasion. They became loose and fell and were lost among the crowd assembled to welcome him.

It is reported that they are to be replaced as soon as possible.

The Ambassador was carrying to the Court of King Louis XIII the congratulations of King James on the French monarch's marriage to Anne of Austria.

ERNEST THOMSON says that on St. George's Day we shall hear the...

YEOMEN OF ENGLAND ON THE AIR

ORDINARY folk, rather than the famous, will be pictured in What is England?, a St. George's Day programme in the Home Service on Friday. It comes from near the geographical centre of the country, the Birmingham studios of the B.B.C., and is written and produced by Edward Livesey, with film star Leo Genn telling the story.

With him will be a countryman and a townsman: Walter Flesher, gamekeeper at Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorkshire, and L. S. Garwood, who lives in London.

As spokesman for young Englishmen of today we shall hear

an Oxford undergraduate who left school, not for the University, but to do his National Service. Wounded in Korea on St. George's Day, 1951, he wrote his letter of application to the University from the battlefield.

At the other end of the scale, a West Country fisherman will be heard. He first went to sea with men who, in their youth, had themselves sailed with the heroes of Trafalgar.

Girls of the Solihull High School Choir will be singing music of every century from the 16th to 20th, accompanied by the Albert Webb Orchestra.

Amos 'n Andy come to Britain

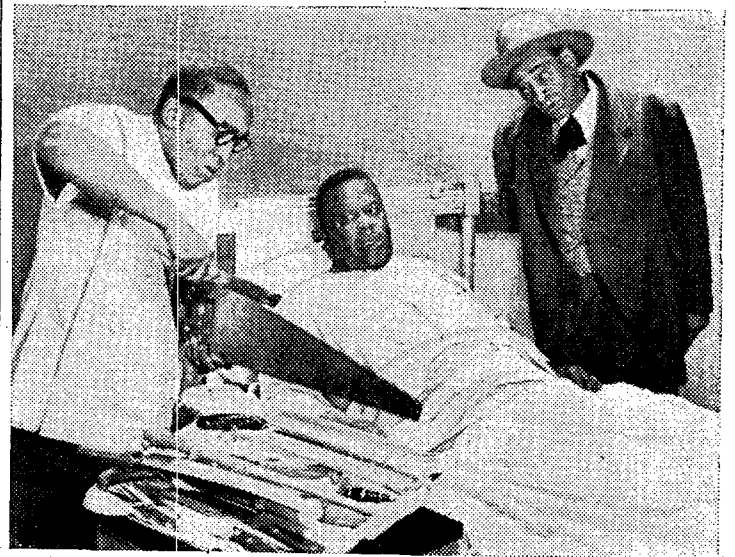
AMOS and Andy have been names famous in U.S. radio for 25 years. They are a coloured pair whose adventures and misadventures have kept American audiences chuckling from coast to coast. Three years ago they broke into TV, and now films of their escapades, made for CBS Television, are to appear fortnightly on British screens, beginning on Thursday, at 7.50 p.m.

In America Amos 'n Andy are estimated to have an audience of

19 million viewers. All the cast are coloured, and the situations are a good deal larger and funnier than life.

In Thursday's episode, called Ballet Tickets, Amos runs into trouble when he finds a wallet in the street.

Alvin Childress plays the wise, honest Amos. Spencer Williams is the bubbling Andy. When not acting, Alvin Childress is a TV technician. Spencer Williams began acting in early "Westerns."



Amos visits Andy in hospital

International TV

WITH only six weeks to go before the start of Eurovision, the international TV hook-up involving eight countries, Programme Controller Cecil McGivern has completed plans for BBC participation with European radio representatives at Cannes.

British equipment used on the Continent from June 6 to July 4 will be worth well over £1,000,000. Every country will be using some British equipment—transmitters, cameras, studio gear, outside broadcast units and numerous radio links, including a relay station 10,000 feet up on the Jungfrau, linking Italy with Switzerland. Between Rome at one end and Belfast at the other, the TV circuit will zig-zag over 2000 miles.

Mr. McGivern has described the scheme as "the greatest undertaking in the history of T.V."

Day at Osterley

DAY Out, the Children's Hour series about interesting places to visit on Saturday mornings, returns on April 26.

First hunting-ground will be Osterley Park, Middlesex, only ten miles from the heart of London, but preserved by the National Trust as a place of historic interest and natural beauty. The 17th-century red-turreted manor house contains priceless Beauvais tapestries. Radio guide will be W. R. Dalzell, Art Master at Bedford School.

In Shakespeare's town

ST. GEORGE'S Day, which is also Shakespeare's birthday, is being celebrated in TV's About Britain on Friday, when Richard Dimbleby will visit Stratford-on-Avon. A room in Shakespeare's birthplace is being reconstructed in the TV studio at Lime Grove.

GATEWAYS TO SUCCESS

16—Aeronautical Engineering

So that we may design and build aircraft and engines and always be improving upon them and thus keep one jump ahead of our competitors in this Air Age, we need a steady supply of fully-trained air engineers.

Southampton University, situated near the factories of a number of well-known aircraft manufacturers, such as Saunders-Roe, De Havilland, Vickers-Armstrongs, and Folland, is specialising in turning out a constant stream of properly qualified young men who will be responsible for the aircraft of the future.

You can enter the Department of Aeronautical Engineering as an ordinary student or under what is known as the Sandwich Scheme, so-called because periods of factory training are sandwiched between periods at the University.

This arrangement is meant to solve the old problem of whether it is better to enter the engineering industry by way of an apprenticeship, gaining practical experience from an early age, or whether it is better for the industry to take university graduates with a thorough grounding in science and then start putting them through the machine shops.

Nowadays the highest standard of intelligence is required, and

the new scheme gives the clever lad practical training in the factory and an insight into the ordinary workman's problems, as well as a full university training.

The course lasts four years, each year being divided into four terms: two in the factory and two at the university, where you have the advantage of working, living, and playing with other students of the same age who have quite different interests. And this widens the trainee's outlook.

Sandwich Scheme students are paid apprenticeship rates for their factory time, and a local education authority finds the money for their time spent at university.

That the scheme is a good one is shown by the fact that it is receiving encouragement from nearly every aircraft firm in the South of England.

Many of the young men in this Department do their National Service with the R.A.F., and often get posted to squadrons using the particular engines or air-frames made by the firm for which they are working. So there is no break in experience.

To enter the Department at Southampton you have to be 17, and to have passed the General Certificate of Education in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, English, and a foreign language, the first

two at an advanced level. Those wanting the Sandwich Scheme must also be accepted by one of the aeronautical firms taking part in the scheme.

If you could take a look round the laboratories the students use you would find lots of things to whet your appetite. In the Low Speed Lab., for instance, you would find various model wind tunnels for aerodynamic work. I saw one aerofoil section ready in a tunnel for test. The fan in this particular tunnel made a modest draught of a mere 80 miles an hour.

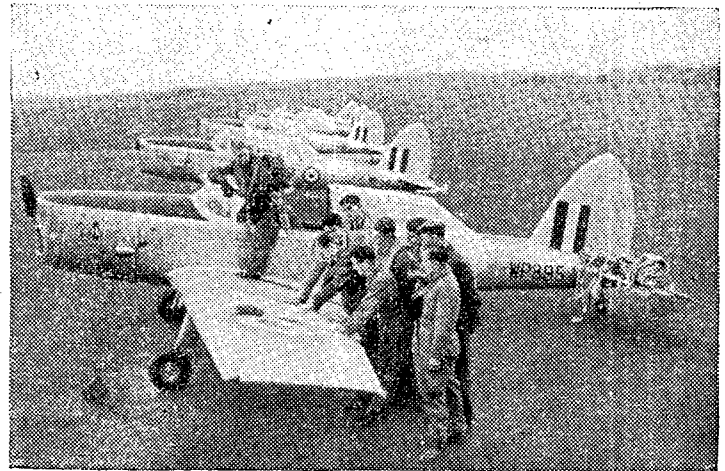
THERE were also interesting experiments going on in connection with research into the amount of noise made by jets. In the High Speed Lab. there were more wind tunnels, but vertical ones this time, for the study of air moving at the speed of sound.

Then there was the supersonic tunnel where the wind moved at twice the speed of sound. Shock waves in the tunnel could be photographed as they built up against an aerofoil. And there was a smoke tunnel to show the behaviour of air passing over and round a series of fins.

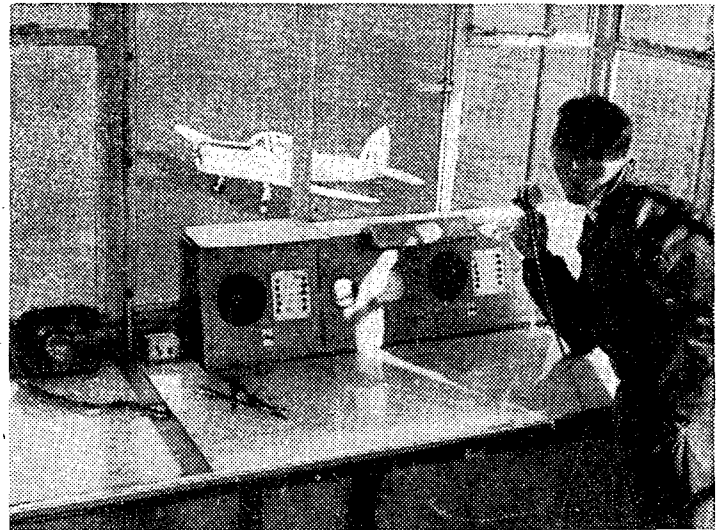
In the Structures Lab., work was being done on a helicopter, and a fighter fuselage with apparatus to test strains, stresses, and breaking points. After that I went through the Strength of Materials Lab. and the Internal Combustion Lab.

LECTURES for the local branch of the Royal Aeronautical Society are given at the University, and conferences on problems of aircraft construction are held here to which senior students are admitted so that they can hear, personally, what the experts are talking about.

There are plenty of good jobs for trained men in this field nowadays: in Civil Flying, for instance, in the Air Ministry, and with the Dominions Governments.



Aircraft of the Southampton University Air Squadron lined up on the tarmac



A student off for his first solo flight taxi-ing past the control tower

Some students, at the end of their time, are offered short-service commissions with the R.A.F.

Resident students live in hostels, and the University is built on the edge of the city where there has been plenty of room to lay out a fine series of sports grounds round which the main buildings are grouped. And one of the out-of-College activities you can take part in is that of the University's Air Squadron which will undertake the job of teaching you to fly.

You would find it hard to get a better start in life, as an engineer and a citizen than they give you here.

A. V. I.



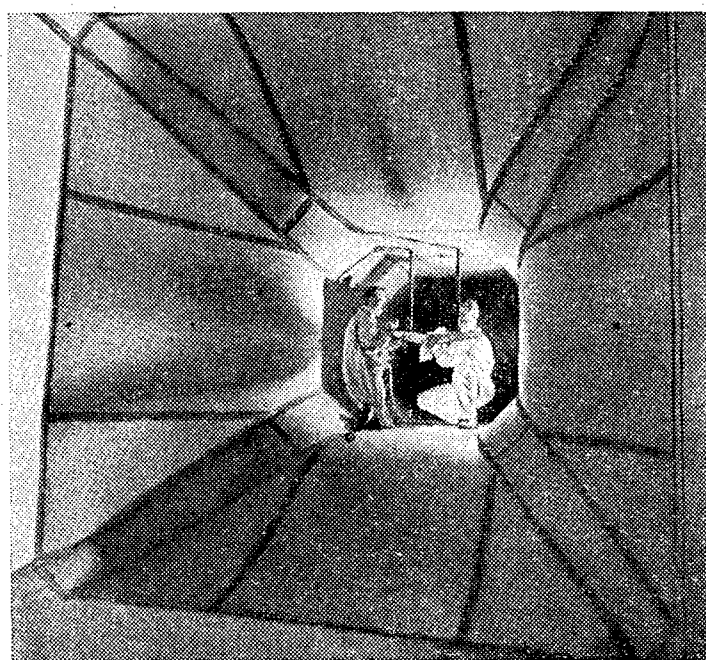
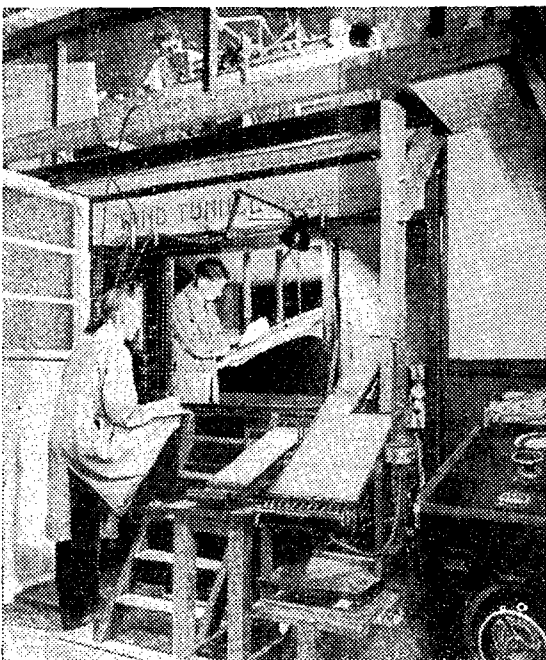
Final instructions before a flight



Testing the hardness of metals



Analysing exhaust gases



The observation window and recording apparatus of the low speed laboratory wind tunnel in the Aeronautical Department of Southampton University. On the right, students are seen in the tunnel adjusting a model prior to a test



An instructor explaining some of the features of a rocket motor

Children's Newspaper

John Carpenter House
Whitefriars · London · EC4
APRIL 24 · 1954

TREASURE HOUSES OF THE NATION

ALL who value Britain's heritage will rejoice in the news that the Government has offered grants, totalling about £50,000, for the repair of historic buildings in England, Scotland, and Wales. The money is given on condition that the public are given reasonable opportunities to see these interesting and beautiful places.

For instance, there is a classroom at Heath Mount School in Woodhall Park, Hertfordshire, called the Print Room, because it is decorated with pictures originally pasted on the walls to look like ordinary pictures, but which are actually engraved on paper, together with their frames. It was a form of decoration fashionable in the 18th century, and this example, now to be repaired, is the most complete still surviving.

ANOTHER historic building to receive a grant is the Old Hall at Gainsborough, where Richard III and Henry VIII are said to have been entertained, and where John Wesley preached.

Thornbury Castle in Gloucestershire, in which Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn stayed for ten days to avoid an outbreak of plague in Bristol, is also on the first list. And what is perhaps the earliest library building in England, in a house in Blackfriars, Gloucester, is to have its roof repaired.

These and other buildings which are to be preserved are precious relics of Britain's long, rich, and varied story. They are history in stone, part of our rich heritage, and it is the nation's duty to preserve them for future generations.

Under the Editor's Table

An artist who had his picture rejected by the Royal Academy is now framing a reply.

All-round Fares Rise Planned, says a newsheading. Doesn't sound like a square deal.

A little girl of Reading has road safety signs embroidered on her sweater. Signs of the times.

Some children like a light in their room when they are in bed. But try to keep it dark.

CHAIN OF MERCY

A NEW YORK advertising woman, Miss Lillian Shapiro, has been largely responsible for building a "chain of compassion for children in Korea."

It all began last summer when Miss Shapiro read about the hundreds of children waiting for treatment at a clinic in Korea run by the Catholic Maryknoll Sisters of New York.

"I just couldn't forget that line of children suffering from malnutrition, victims of man's inhumanity to man," says Miss Shapiro. "I sent a cheque to the nuns at Maryknoll and persuaded friends to send cheques. But a cheque is a cold thing. I had to send something personal to these children. So I sent lollypops to make waiting in the queue easier. I got friends and a sweet factory to send sweets, too."

Since then, Miss Shapiro and her associates have "adopted" a Korean war widow and her five children.

"Now," says this good Samaritan, "our friends are calling other friends and asking that the chain be continued—a chain of compassion for children in Korea."

Cuckoo lore

MANY are the legends and superstitions which have arisen through the years from the thrill of hearing the first cuckoo in Spring.

The most universal tradition about the cuckoo is that the bird brings "good luck" if on first hearing it you turn a silver coin in your pocket.

Gotham, in Nottinghamshire, has an old fable that once upon a time the villagers thought they could have everlasting Spring if they could only catch and keep a cuckoo always among them. So they tried to enclose it in a circle of tall hedgerows, forgetting that, like all earthly pleasures, it had wings.

Denmark also has a pretty legend. When the familiar notes are first heard any village girl of marriageable age must kiss her hand and ask the bird, "When shall I be married?"

Then the bird is supposed to call "cuck-oo" as many times as years will elapse before her wedding.

PETER PUCK
WANTS TO
KNOW

If brush factories
bristle with
activity

A lady says her house is too overshadowed to have a sun-parlour. She could introduce a few beams.

A farmer said his daughter was too fond of dressing up. So he gave her a dressing down.

The Editor's Table

All the world wants houses

BRITAIN is not alone in suffering from a housing shortage; almost every country in the world is affected.

It is one of the worst problems confronting the United Nations, but they are taking first steps to solve it by sending experts to advise governments on housing questions. Two of them, an Australian and an Italian, have spent a year in Israel, for instance, explaining how to build houses quickly and cheaply using ordinary soil mixed with lime or cement.

It is but one of the many ways in which the United Nations are trying to make the world a better place to live in.

President's grandchildren



Proudly posing for the camera are Barbara Ann, aged four, two-year-old Susan, and five-year-old Dwight David Eisenhower, grandchildren of the President of the United States.

Think on These Things

WHEN the Babylonians besieged Jerusalem, Jeremiah was in prison. But in captivity he prophesied his country's restoration to freedom and he used the "right of redemption" to secure his family heritage by buying a piece of land in his own home town of Anathoth. The details of this transaction are set out in chapter 32 of the Book of Jeremiah.

The prophet was confident that God would deliver his country from the enemy, and in token of his faith he bought the land against the time when his people could build again and cultivate the fruitful fields.

Confidence in God sustains man in his darkest hour. F. P.

Aspirations of youth

HIGHER, higher will we climb
Up the mount of glory,
That our names may live
through time

In our country's story;
Happy, when her welfare calls,
He who conquers, he who falls.

Onward, onward may we press
Through the path of duty;
Virtue is true happiness,
Excellence true beauty:
Minds are of celestial birth,
Make we then a heaven of earth.

James Montgomery, Scottish poet who died on April 30 just 100 years ago

A MOTHER'S LOVE

A GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE meeting recently heard an amazing story of a journey made by an African woman to a mission hospital in the hope of a cure for her leper daughter. It was told to them by Mrs. Leslie Moore, a medical missionary on leave from the Belgian Congo.

The woman not only carried her 14-year-old daughter on her back for 50 miles, but also took a bundle of mats and household pots. And she achieved this almost incredible feat by carrying the suffering girl 50 yards at a time, setting her down, going back for her bundle, carrying it 50 yards beyond her sick daughter, then returning for her.

The story has a happy ending, for the girl was cured and converted to Christianity.

We are reminded of the woman of Canaan to whom Jesus said: "O woman, great is thy faith: be it unto thee even as thou wilt." And her daughter was made whole, from that very hour.

Thirty Years Ago

From the Children's Newspaper,
April 26, 1924

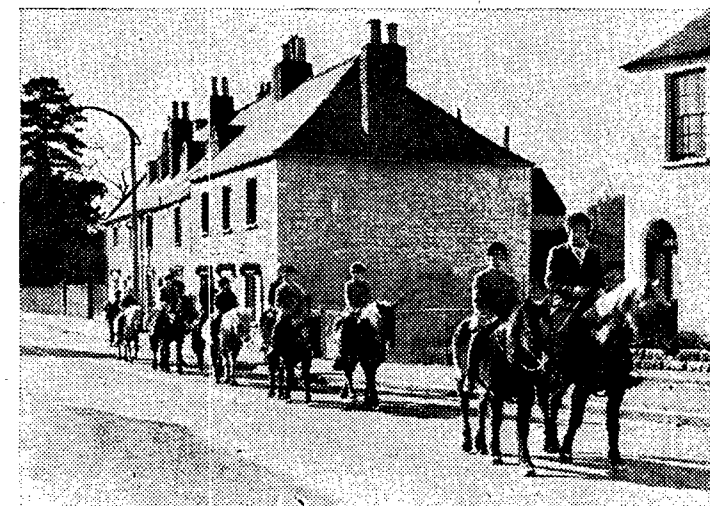
SOME kinds of plants have been found which can be made to photograph themselves.

A beam of light is turned on them, the plants absorb it, just as phosphorus will absorb light, and then give it out again. A photographic plate is placed over the plants, and when the light is yielded up by them they photograph the outlines of their own form and structure on the sensitive plate.

They are very small plants which thus supply their own photographs, so small as to be seen properly only under the microscope; but they may be very important for good or evil, for the bacteria, the yeasts and the moulds, are all microscopic plants.

JUST AN IDEA

As Charles Dickens wrote: Never be mean in anything; never be false; never be cruel. Avoid these three vices and there is always hope for you.



OUR HOMELAND

The Children's Newspaper, April 24, 1954

THEY SAY . . .

I BELIEVE that the total abolition of war is now coming within the range and desire of all the Governments of the world that matter.
Lord Beveridge

ALTHOUGH at first it may seem far-fetched, I believe the British Crown has for Americans a good deal of significance as a symbol of unity between English-speaking peoples.
Dr. Clunies-Ross, Australian scientist

THE swop rate of exchange [of autographs] at my son's prep school is three Cabinet Ministers for one Soccer International.
Mr. Iain Macleod, Minister of Health

THERE is nothing extraordinary or magical about bringing up children. If good management is adopted happy results will ensue.
The Home Secretary

THE boy of today is indocile and I am glad of it.
Dr. E. A. Morgan, Warden of Toynbee Hall

Out and About

IF you had to name two of the sweetest sounds and two of the loveliest sights just now, what would be your choice?

For one of the sights, a good choice would be the wild white cherry-blossom, still making a wonderful show before all the new leaves thicken. It is perhaps the only flower that looks whiter than the blackthorn blossom.

For one sweet sound, perhaps the thrush's full Spring song in the sunlit wood is the hardest to beat. True, the nightingale has arrived in the south, but it is not quite in full voice yet.

What should be a second choice, of sight and sound?

In the woods there are those lovely and sensitive "wind-flowers," the wood-anemones, which close up when it grows dark or if a cold wind blows. But many people might prefer a stretch of wild "dancing daffodils."

For another sweet sound, is there any just now to beat the early morning song of the little blackcap in the orchard among the pear blossom? C. D. D.

Pupils of a riding school at Prestbury, Gloucestershire

SCHOOL FARM

The fourth of a series of articles describing all-the-year-round activities on a school farm in the South of England.

4. Pig and poultry clubs

THE pupils were very anxious to keep pigs and poultry, but money was a problem to be overcome.

Even a modest start would cost a few pounds. Then there was the question of housing, which would mean obtaining breeze blocks, cement, ballast, doors, a roof, as well as a few other things.

Accordingly, in the Mathematics lesson, a reckoning was made of

mittees were set up for each. Shares were then issued, each one to pay a dividend provided that there was a profit!

Canteen waste from the children's dinners and crops from the school garden provided the food, plus the usual rations. A rota of pupils looked after the feeding.

Work went ahead as rapidly as possible, in school time, in the evenings, and at weekends. The

boys mixed the cement, laid the blocks, dug the holes, and stretched the wire. Soon all the necessary housing was complete and the cockerels, pullets, and pigs were bought.

In due course eggs were being gladly paid for by the school canteen, and two litters of pigs were born, one of eleven and the other of ten.

The piglets were tended with great care, and ultimately sold as bacon pigs.

They were collected by a livestock van and a few days afterwards a cheque was received.

In the meantime the cockerels had been disposed of. Of the 100 purchased, 12 had died, but the survivors fetched good prices. Some were sold to the parents, and others to the Old Scholars' Association for their Annual Reunion Dinner.

The first year's working showed a good profit on the poultry club, and there was even a small profit on the pig club, although the cost of the piggeries had to be met.

The following year showed both clubs in a very flourishing condition, with quite impressive dividends.



The girls take a keen interest in pig-keeping

all the items needed for two pigsties, plus the cost of two gilts (young female pigs) and pig meal.

In the case of the poultry club things were much more simple. A chicken house was bought in the local market; but a derelict orchard supplied all the larch or ash poles required, and some bales of aerodrome runway wire were purchased cheaply—the result of one of the boys seeing an advertisement in a newspaper.

Then the pupils worked out the cost of obtaining poultry—24 pullets and 100 day-old cockerels for a start. Future plans included turkeys and geese.

The two clubs were to be run separately, so working com-

BRITISH TEACHERS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Trade between Britain and British Columbia is brisk. British Columbia has ordered 50 miles of new steel from the United Kingdom for an extension to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and some 77 miles of cable to carry electric power from the mainland to Vancouver Island.

This is part of British Columbia's effort to help the Old Country in her dollar shortage, and to enable her to purchase from British Columbia such products as lumber, fish, and fruit.

There has been a response from our side; salmon to the value of 5,200,000 dollars has been ordered by the British Ministry of Food.

Meanwhile, a very different kind of import is required from us by British Columbia; for a thousand teachers will be needed there in 1954-55 to cope with the Province's rapidly growing school population.

Every year some 11,000 new pupils enter, necessitating the engagement of at least 250

teachers. The three Provincial training centres cannot meet the demand, so the authorities are looking to the young men and women of Britain as a possible source of supply.

Many teachers who are attracted by the prospect of life in this young country may claim assistance in the form of loans to meet emigration expenses. More information can be obtained from British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

PARTY PIECE

A family in California taught their dog how to open the door with his paw. But when they went out one day, leaving the dog at home, they found on their return that he had put his knowledge to an unexpected use.

The dog was giving a party to his four-footed friends! There were four other dogs and a cat occupying the most comfortable seats—in the sitting-room!

The CN Film Critic reviews an amusing picture about . . .

LEARNING TO BE A DOCTOR

ONE thing that will strike everybody who sees the film *Doctor in the House* is that it must be great fun being a medical student.

Perhaps that is not quite the impression that ought to be conveyed; after all, there are long hours—and weeks, and months—of hard work in the training of a doctor.

The film does point this out, if you are alert to notice it: there are glimpses of the way the hard work has to be done. But most of the picture is a succession of very amusing incidents in the career of Simon, a young medical student whom we see first as he nervously walks through the gates

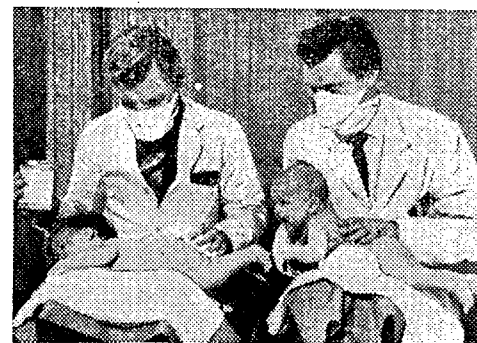
a year he is determined to keep on being a medical student until further notice.

After a brief, uncomfortable period in lodgings, Simon moves in and shares a flat with the other three. The film does not tell the sort of story that works up to a dramatic climax, but picks out all the most amusing episodes in Simon's career while he is engaged in learning his job.

The story is really of the way the inexperienced, irresponsible young man gradually changes—after five years in the hospital—into the serious, trustworthy doctor.

But it is hard to believe, at first, as we watch the riotous behaviour of the young men, that they will ever sober down at all. The three seniors are all mainly concerned with anything but passing their exams. Grimsdyke (the Kenneth More character) is never serious for a moment, and Taffy (Donald Houston) thinks mostly about playing Rugby. The third is Benskin (Donald Sinden).

There is a great Rugby match, at which all the stern professors suddenly unbend and yell like schoolboys for the hospital team. And there is a great "rag" when the hospital's mascot—a stuffed gorilla—is captured by students of another hospital, and recaptured after a wild chase in cars through the streets of London.



A tricky moment for Grimsdyke (Kenneth More) and Simon during their training

However, we do get an idea of the way the work goes on, even if we do not see the gay students actually learning very much about medicine.

Simon has all sorts of comic adventures, but many of them are connected with his work; for he, of course, is really trying to learn, although he is also having fun.

There is an amusing little scene with a patient (George Coulouris), who is so familiar with hospitals that he knows all the correct medical terms for what is wrong with him and is always ready to explain them to a young student. Simon solemnly sets about taking his pulse, and the patient interrupts him with a knowing look: "Seventy-six, just took it myself."

The film was adapted by Richard Gordon from his famous book. It is all splendidly done and extremely funny and enjoyable.

ZULU FILM STARS

Some 2000 Zulus are to take part in a battle scene in a film being made in South Africa.



Dirk Bogarde as Simon

of a London teaching hospital called St. Swithin's. The part is played with just the right air of anxious diffidence by Dirk Bogarde.

Simon at first does not know exactly where he ought to go in the hospital, and everybody seems too busy to tell him; but after a time he falls in with three senior students who know all the ropes.

They know all the ropes because they have been students in the hospital much longer than they should have been—they keep on failing their examinations.

One of them—a very funny performance by Kenneth More—is almost the oldest inhabitant. His grandmother left him a thousand pounds a year during the time he was training as a medical student, and as he likes having a thousand



Simon huffs and puffs his way through the opposition

EIGHT CENTURIES OF KINDLY HELP

The other day a CN correspondent was shown the new version of a very old London institution, St. Katharine's Hospital, founded 800 years ago to support six poor bachelors and six poor spinsters.

It still exists to help the elderly, but does this now by running an old people's club in pleasant new buildings just off the Ratcliffe Highway, in Stepney, London.

Father St. John Groser, who played the part of St. Thomas Becket in the film *Murder in the Cathedral*, is helping to preserve the old spirit of service in the new St. Katharine's.

For seven centuries, from 1148 to 1825, St. Katharine's stood near the Thames just east of the Tower of London, a community of

"brothers and sisters" dedicated to helping the poor, the sick, the travellers, and the strangers.

The Queens of England always took a lively interest in St. Katharine's, and because of this it was dubbed a "royal peculiar," which meant that it remained outside the jurisdiction of the bishops of the diocese.

Then in 1825 it was swept away to make room for St. Katharine's Dock, and was transferred to a new site on the east side of Regent's Park as a combined almshouse, school, and church. But now it is back again in East London, and Father Groser is making a modern St. Katharine's.

Every week scores of old people in Stepney come to the old people's club here. Every night in the

pleasant new buildings of St. Katharine's there are discussions and lectures, while five chiropodists are available to help those who are having trouble with their feet. The thousands of dock workers who pass the gates know Father Groser, and many of them know him, too, as a personal friend.

In its fine chapel and shady cloisters the new St. Katharine's captures the spirit of the old. There are the chairs, the pictures, the coats of arms presented to it down the centuries.

But above all the old spirit of service is alive again in London's East End not far from where St. Katharine's started life more than eight centuries ago.

IN MAU MAU COUNTRY

Bishop Leonard Beecher, whose diocese includes the Mau Mau territory in Kenya, has flown to London and talked with a CN correspondent.

The Bishop, who is over six feet tall and still has jet black hair, even after 26 years in tropical Africa, said that he travels an average of 2000 miles a month. And he is one of the few British people in Kenya able to speak Kikuyu really fluently.

He often takes his pastoral staff and tramps on foot between the mountain villages. He loves to sit in the shade of one of the thatched homes of the Kikuyu and chat with the old men and women of the tribe.

FRIENDLY KIKUYUS

The Bishop says that although the Mau Mau cult has broken out among the Kikuyu they are on the whole a friendly, likeable people, and must not be judged by their wild men.

In London, of course, he wears the official dress of an English bishop, with black apron and gaiters. But in Kenya he usually prefers shorts and an open shirt. He used to cover many miles a month on his bicycle, but nowadays prefers a car.

Much of his travels are done on Lake Victoria and Lake Rudolph by steamer.

His 2000 miles a month rise to 2500 when he goes by air, for Kenya now has its own little four-seater planes.

KILTS AMONG THE TULIPS

The honour of leading the ten-mile procession through the tulip fields of Kuckenhof on Saturday is being given to 70 bandsmen and pipers from the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders at the opening of the Dutch Flower Festival there.

It is the first time a foreign band has ever been invited.

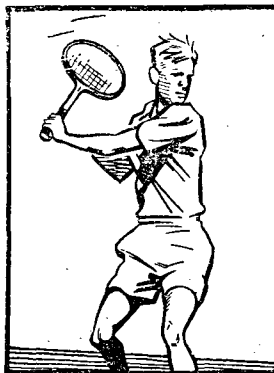
Steps to Sporting Fame



Britain has not had a Wimbledon lawn tennis champion since Fred Perry last won the title in 1936. In 18-year-old Billy Knight, Britain has its brightest prospect for many years.



Knight, educated at Northampton Grammar School, is the product of a junior development scheme, under which he was sent to Australia for experience in the winter of 1952-3. A boy had to be good to make an impression there. He did.



A second trip followed last winter and this time the Northampton left-hander struck a telling blow for British tennis by winning the Australian junior championship, defeating such talented youngsters as Ashley Cooper and Roy Emerson.

Billy Knight



These two are future Davis Cup men, so Knight's feat was a fine performance. But within an hour of triumph he had sought out Mr. Harry Hopman, Australian Davis Cup team manager, seeking his help to improve his backhand.

DO WE WANT A RAILWAY UP BEN NEVIS?

Why not build a railway to the top of Ben Nevis (4406 feet), Britain's highest mountain? This was the suggestion made at a meeting in Inverness-shire the other day. But this is not the first project which has threatened the mountain's lovely solitude.

Eighty years ago an Englishman named Clement L. Wragge believed firmly in the summit of Ben Nevis as a place on which to site a weather observatory. To prove his point he climbed the mountain every single day for two years during 1881 and 1882, in order to collect weather readings at the top.

On the summit there was only a rough hut covered with a tarpaulin, but there, over a tiny fire, Mr. Wragge would drink his daily cup of coffee and take his readings. The round trip took him 14 miles over some of Britain's roughest country.

Owing to Clement Wragge's efforts, the Scottish Meteorological Society decided to launch an appeal for public funds to build and equip an observatory on the summit. The sixpences and the

pounds rolled in. Queen Victoria sent her share.

Eventually, the Observatory was built. It was formally opened one snowy day in October 1883. It lasted till October 1904 when it was closed down owing to the expense of upkeep. One of the difficulties was that the staff used to receive severe electric shocks sometimes during thunderstorms in their lonely post among the clouds.

Reaching the top of Ben Nevis began to be really popular at the close of last century. A Fort

SUGAR RECORDS

Many records in the United Kingdom's sugar beet industry have been broken in the past year.

The total crop of 5,270,000 tons was 54,000 tons above the previous highest, reached in 1950. The average yield per acre of 15.1 tons was 2.25 tons per acre more than 1952-53.

Sugar production reached the record of 720,000 tons, 150,000 tons more than last year. The production of 360,000 tons of dried pulp was also a record.

William man pushed a wheelbarrow up to the summit. Another Scot managed to drive a horse and cart to the summit.

The view from the top of Ben Nevis on an early summer morning is unforgettable. You can actually see the shadow of the mighty mountain silhouetted clearly on the Western horizon, at an apparent distance of 30 or 40 miles.

On a very clear day the mountains of north-east Ireland can be seen as a kind of direct line crossing the ocean between the Isle of Jura and the mainland. To the north can be made out some of the buildings in Inverness, to the west the jagged Cuillin mountains of Skye.

The mountain has been surveyed for a railway and the cost might be covered by receipts from tourist traffic. But do we really want this railway?

At present the marvellous view from the top in good weather is the reward only of those who make the climb. We usually enjoy things more if we have done something to earn them.

BORING THROUGH N Z HILLS

Working from opposite sides of the Rimutaka Hills in New Zealand, two parties of tunnellers are boring the second longest railway tunnel in the Commonwealth.

Excitement is mounting daily, for the two parties, working 2000 feet underground, are now less than a mile from each other.

The tunnel, five and a half miles long, will be another giant stride in the development of the valley north-east of Wellington which, as the CN described recently, was first settled by Joseph Masters 100 years ago.

When the first train whistles in the tunnel, the town of Featherston (south of Masterton) will have been brought within an hour's journey of Wellington.

PROVIDING FRESH AIR

The two parties are digging towards each other at about 24 feet a day; but the engineers are unwilling to name the date when they may expect to "hole through" for they do not know how difficult the rock ahead of them may prove.

Ventilation is provided by a huge air shaft driven vertically from the top of a mountain, and a pipe running along one wall, which sucks the stale air from the rock face and blows in fresh air.

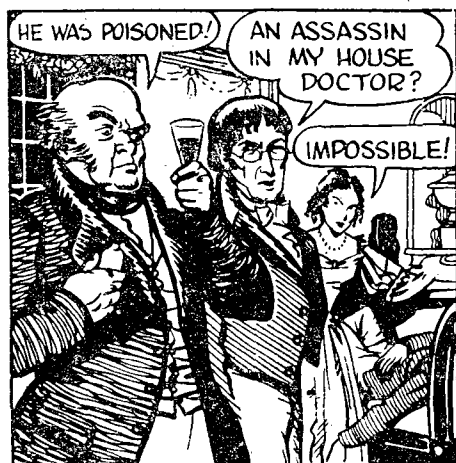
It will be a proud day for the North Islanders when the Rimutaka Tunnel is opened, for they may well claim that it is the longest in the British Empire to run at such a depth.

The longest railway tunnel in the world, 17½ miles, is that on the London Underground from East Finchley to Morden via the Bank.

FAMOUS NAMES

London is to have nine phone books instead of four, states the Post Office Magazine. They will contain over a million names, including such famous ones as William Shakespeare, John Bunyan, Dr. Johnson, Martin Luther—and about 40 pages of Smiths.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO—Alexandre Dumas' famous story told in pictures (10)



Danglars, ruined, fled from France. De Villefort, the King's Attorney, was the third of the men responsible for sending Edmond to the Chateau d'If. But in his case vengeance had already been at work without Edmond's assistance. Edmond knew that de Villefort's second wife was a clever poisoner who, to enable her young son to inherit a fortune, had secretly poisoned members of de Villefort's family.



Valentine, de Villefort's daughter by his first wife, fell ill. Her sweetheart, Maximilian, suspecting poison, begged Monte Cristo's help. Edmond was fond of Maximilian, and despite his hatred for de Villefort, he decided to try to save the girl. Disguised as a priest, he took an empty house next to de Villefort's and, by unsealing a door, kept watch over Valentine.



Edmond found that Madame de Villefort was poisoning her stepdaughter. While the girl slept he removed her "medicine," but he knew he could not continue this sleepless watch indefinitely. One night he told her the truth, but Valentine refused to denounce her stepmother. He gave her a pill and left her. Next day she appeared to be dead, and Maximilian was broken-hearted. De Villefort swore to find the assassin.



De Villefort found that his wife was the murderer. He gave her the choice of poisoning herself or being put on trial. He said he was going to the Assizes to pronounce sentence on another murderer. "If I find you alive on my return," he declared, "you shall sleep tonight in prison." The other criminal was Cavalcanti, the convict who was to have married Danglars' daughter, and who had been caught by the police.

A surprise awaits de Villefort at the trial of Cavalcanti. See next week's instalment

The Children's Newspaper, April 24, 1954

ACCORDING TO JENNINGS

By Anthony Buckeridge

Jennings mistakenly supposes that Mr. Wilkins is leaving, and collects contributions to buy the master a farewell gift. Meanwhile, Darbishire, who has gained a reputation as a swimmer by giving demonstrations in the school baths, is chosen for the inter-house relay. Then he confesses to Jennings that he cannot really swim.

14. Troubled waters

JENNINGS stared at Darbishire in blank amazement.

"You can't swim?" he echoed, aghast.

"Well, I can swim—a little bit," Darbishire explained. "I'm all right in the shallow end, but I can't go out of my depth, because I have to put one foot on the bottom every three strokes."

"But that's crazy!"

"No it's not. It's a jolly good scheme if you don't want to go under."

"I mean I just can't believe it," said Jennings faintly. And, indeed, there was every excuse for his stunned incredulity... Why, only two days before, Darbishire had been proudly demonstrating his latest rotating gyroscopic corkscrew stroke—or whatever it was—a technique which he had devised to assist Channel swimmers in rough seas.

IN YOUR GARDEN

4. Sowing seed

A FAIRLY level piece of ground, free from big stones and lumps of earth on the surface, enables young seedlings to push their way through without too much opposition.

Do not attempt to prepare the ground if it is muddy and sticks to your shoes. On a suitable day, dig the soil with a fork or spade and leave it to settle for a few days. When it will crumble easily rake it over both ways, breaking up the clods and removing the stones.

The smaller the seed to be sown, the finer must the soil be made. If necessary, fetch some fine sandy soil from elsewhere and cover the seeds with it.

Tread or roll the ground just before sowing and make the seed-drills straight and parallel with a hoe or a piece of stick. A length of cord and two strong sticks will help to make the straight lines.

A pinch of seed between finger and thumb is a good way of sowing thinly and evenly, and if the seeds are tiny it will pay to mix a little sand with them.

Make the soil above the seeds firm and mark the rows with sticks or labels.

Now, however, he merely looked sheepish when reminded of the enthusiasm with which his demonstration had been received.

"Oh, that! Well, you see, I was only pretending," he mumbled. "After all, it's jolly rotten if everyone else can swim and you can't. Makes you feel out of it."

According to Darbishire, Mr. Wilkins was the real cause of the trouble; for it was he who had accidentally added the boy's name to the list of swimmers when it should, by rights, have remained on the list of beginners. Darbishire had been so proud of his unexpected promotion that he had not been able to bring himself to point out the mistake.

So far the deception had worked surprisingly well. By proceeding down the bath until he was chin-deep in water, he had been able to conceal the fact that his more brilliant strokes were made while he was still within his depth. It was a help, he admitted, that the water was usually somewhat cloudy.

Intensive coaching

Jennings listened to the confession with mounting indignation. "Darbi, you're a bogus, gruesome swizzer, and you haven't a leg to stand on," he protested.

"Not now, perhaps," Darbishire admitted, "but I had a leg to stand on when I was doing my famous strokes. That's what made them look so nimble."

Jennings clicked his teeth in exasperation. "But what are we going to do about the relay?" "I might be able to manage it if I had some coaching," Darbishire said hopefully. "I can go quite decently in the shallow end. It's just that when you go deeper, the bottom seems such a long way down."

So there and then they decided that Jennings should give Darbishire some intensive coaching, to enable him to swim the full length of the bath... And then they remembered that the baths had been placed out of bounds during decorating.

"That puts the tin lid on it, then," Darbishire lamented.

Wet paint

Jennings was not to be defeated so easily. "Don't be such a feeble specimen," he said. "What's to stop us nipping in there after prep this evening?"

"Someone might see us nip," Darbishire pointed out.

"Not if we're careful. I'll get Atkinson to come along to keep watch. There'll just be time for a lesson before the dorm bell goes."

Directly after evening preparation the two boys crept furtively into the swimming bath, while Atkinson kept watch outside the door. The building reeked of wet paint, for Robinson had applied the first coat that afternoon; and Darbishire had some difficulty in

changing into his swimming trunks without touching the freshly painted white walls and green woodwork.

At last he was ready, and emerged from his cubicle wearing a borrowed pair of green rubber "frog's feet" attached to his ankles. The fact that he had put them on the wrong feet impeded his progress as he slipped and flapped his way along the side of the bath to the shallow end.

"Brr! It looks jolly cold," he complained, dipping the toe of his swimming flipper into the water.

"Oh, go on in, if you're going," said Jennings impatiently. "We haven't got time to hang about while you stand there shivering your timbers and square-dancing in your frog's feet... And take your glasses off—they won't be a bit of good without windscreen wipers."

"I was going to pretend they were frogmen's goggles," Darbishire explained. He removed his glasses, placed them on the floor at the end of the bath, and lowered himself gingerly into the water. "Wow! Brr! It's freezing!"

Swimming lessons

"Start swimming!" Jennings ordered. "No, no, no—not like that. Take your foot off the bottom!"

"I haven't g-got g-going yet," Darbishire mumbled through chattering teeth. "I think it's the smell of that w-wet p-paint. It's p-putting me off my s-stroke."

"Oh, for goodness' sake get on with it. Shoot your arms forward, and kick your legs properly."

The lesson proceeded by fits and starts, and soon the swimmer gained confidence and swam a full eight strokes across the width of the shallow end without once running aground.

"Jolly nimble," Jennings encouraged him. "Do that once more and you'll be ready to try a bit deeper."

Jennings spoke too soon. For no sooner had his pupil started again than Atkinson came hurrying in through the door waving his arms in frantic gestures of warning.

"Look out!... Look out! Out of the bath quick, Darbishire!... Mr. Carter and Old Wilkie are heading this way."

Panic

The swimming lesson broke up in turmoil and confusion as Darbishire floundered clumsily back to dry land, urged on by Atkinson's panic-stricken signals of haste. Then he and Jennings helped to pull the swimmer out of the water.

"Quick, quick! They'll be here in a minute," gasped Atkinson. "We'll have to hide. They'll see us if we try to go out through the door."

Jennings took command. Seizing the reluctant Darbishire by the wrist he led the way to the nearest changing cubicle. "All get in here and crouch down. They won't spot us if we shut the door," he whispered.

"But it's all sticky wet paint in there," moaned Darbishire. "I had a gruesome job not to touch it while I..."

Jennings propelled him inside

Continued on page 10



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EGG-SHAPED SUNS OF THE LYRE

By the CN Astronomer

VEGA, the brightest star in the northern hemisphere, may now be seen low in the north-east sky as soon as it becomes dark. Later on it will reach a much higher altitude and will be almost overhead during the summer evenings.

Vega is a bluish-white sun nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ times greater in diameter than our Sun and radiating 220 times more light, but from 1,707,850 times more distant. The light from Vega must take about 27 years to reach us compared with some $8\frac{1}{2}$ minutes for the light from our Sun.



The chief stars of Lyra

Since the days of the early Chaldeans, at least 10,000 years ago, Vega has represented a bird. To the Ancient Greeks it was the Grype, a mythical bird derived from Phoenician sources. Ancient Arabians, who were great astronomers, regarded it as a Vulture.

Vega was, some 14,000 years ago, the Pole Star of the heavens, and will again be so in about 10,000 years' time. We see, therefore, why the ancient Phoenicians attached so much importance to Vega.

The constellation containing Vega is of great interest. Known as Lyra, the Lyre, it is the only musical instrument to be symbolised by the stars. Though small, it contains some of the heavens' marvels, among those of much interest being the Ring Nebula and the famous quartette of suns composing Epsilon-in-Lyra.

Most astonishing, however, are the two egg-shaped suns composing Beta-in-Lyra, also known by its ancient Arabic name of Sheliak. These suns are so placed relative to our Earth that one will alternately pass in front of the

other. This produces variations in the light of Beta as seen by us. Beta is therefore what is known as an *eclipsing variable*.

Though the centres of the two gaseous "B Type" suns are about 40 million miles apart, so immense are they that their surfaces are sufficiently near to raise great permanent tides on the hemispheres which are nearest together. The tide raised on that side is so great that it renders each of these suns egg-shaped, with the pointed ends facing each other.

As these vast suns whirl round each other at great speed in only 12 days, 21 hours, 47 minutes, they alternately pass in front of one another.

When the smaller of the two suns of Beta is in front of the other their light drops from 3.3 magnitude to 4.5, and since both then present themselves endways toward the Earth, they appear spherical and a much smaller surface radiates light to us. Moreover, one is then obscured by the other.

Afterwards they brighten up to 3.3 magnitude. About $6\frac{1}{2}$ days later the smaller sun passes behind the other, and being less bright the diminution of light is only from 3.3 to 3.9 in magnitude.

By comparing Beta's brightness with that of Gamma from time to time these variations will become obvious. Actually, each eclipse or minimum occurred 233 years ago, their light taking all that time to get here.

The light from Gamma, a great sun radiating about 500 times more light than our Sun, is from a distance of 296 light-years' journey.

G. F. M.

ACCORDING TO JENNINGS

Continued from page 9

with a slight push. Atkinson followed, and the three boys crouched down behind the door in a damp and uncomfortable huddle.

"Stop shivering, Darbi," Jennings whispered. "They'll hear your teeth chattering at the other end of the bath... And budge up a bit—you're shoving me against the wall."

"I haven't got r-room to b-budge up!" protested Darbishire. "I've hardly got room to sh-shiver pr-properly. And what's more I—I..."

His chattering teeth clattered to a halt as the sound of footsteps was heard approaching from the far end of the building.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Wilkins had come to see what progress Robinson had made with his work of re-decoration. For several minutes they sauntered to and fro admiring the green and white paint-work.

Presently Mr. Carter said: "It'll look even better when it's had its second coat. Just as well the Head put the baths out of bounds. Robinson wouldn't be too pleased if his handiwork was spoiled by finger-marks on the wet paint."

"I should think not indeed," Mr. Wilkins agreed. His voice sounded unpleasantly close to the crouchers within the cubicle: and a moment later they heard him exclaim in surprise: "I say—there's a pair of spectacles down here on the floor, Carter. What on earth are they doing here?"

"Some boy must have left them behind," his colleague replied. "You'd better hand them over to Matron—she'll know to whom they belong."

"Yes, I will"... There was a pause while Mr. Wilkins slipped the glasses into his pocket. Then he went on: "I think I'll just take a look inside one of the cubicles before I go, if you don't mind, Carter. I'd like to see how they look in their new colours."

Jennings and Atkinson froze with horror. Darbishire had been frozen ever since leaving the water some minutes before; but even he experienced a further chilling sensation as Mr. Wilkins' voice sounded nearer, and his footsteps halted just outside the door of their hiding-place.

To be continued

The Children's Newspaper, April 24, 1954

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THE BRAN TUB

OLDEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENT?

WHAT is possibly the oldest musical instrument in the world was excavated from the bed of a tributary of the Mekong River in Indo-China.

French scientists identified it as a stone marimba. Looking something like a modern xylophone, it is between 5000 and 6000 years old. It was reassembled in Paris and tunes were played upon it.

What . . .

. . . has a head yet never eats, sees, or hears?

SPOT THE . . .

SKYLARK as he hovers high in the air, a tiny speck against the blue sky. The bubbling, liquid notes of his joyous song make identification simple.

Skylarks are about eight inches long. Their brown plumage is streaked, and in flight, white outer tail feathers become visible. Their crest can be raised or lowered at will. On the ground, skylarks do not hop but walk and run.

The nest is situated beneath a tuft of grass in meadows and heaths and is not easily seen. The eggs are covered with greyish-brown freckles.



BEDTIME CORNER

The tree that grew in the night

ONE mild morning a pair of blackbirds were sitting in the chestnut tree in John's garden, planning their nesting site for the Spring.

"We'll build in this garden again," said Mr. Blackie. "And in the same place: in the wall ivy, high up near the roof."

"Yes, let's," agreed his wife. "It's so nice, and near to this tree. The children must have one to fly to and perch on when they leave the nest."

"And there's no other tree for streets around," said Mr. Blackie. Soon they flew off, and did not return to John's garden until Spring had really come.

Mr. Blackie arrived first. He flew straight to the ivy and began picking out dead leaves and throwing them down. Presently his wife came and did the same, till there was a hole among the ivy where she could build. They then flew off towards the chestnut.

But it was not there any longer. John's Daddy had cut it down, for its shadow had kept

too much sun off the garden. "It's no good building here, then," said Mrs. Blackie sadly. "There must be a tree for the children." And away they flew to search elsewhere all that day. But all the good places were already taken.

Next morning, however, as they flew over John's house, Mr. Blackie exclaimed: "Why,

look! There's a tree growing out of the next door chimney pot now. It must have grown in the night!" And he pointed with his beak at the television aerial, which John's Daddy had helped to put up on his neighbour's chimney the previous day

while the Blackies had been looking for a new nesting place.

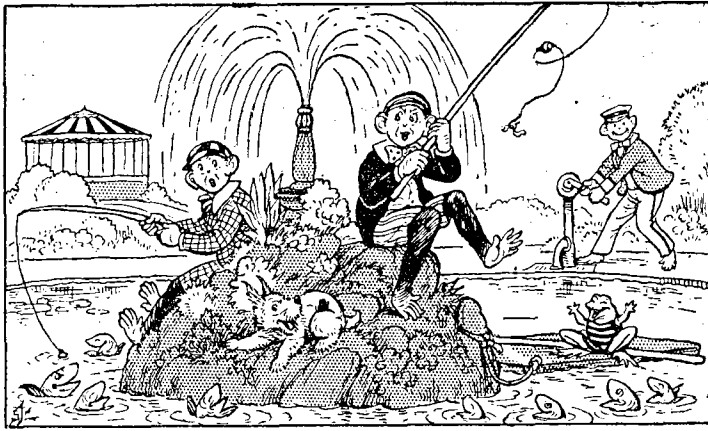
"We—I—I—" said Mrs. Blackie doubtfully, "it hasn't many branches, and no leaves on yet. But it will do." And she began building on the ivy.

So, weeks later, four little blackbirds made their first flight across to the TV aerial on the next door house.

JANE THORNICROFT



JACKO AND CHIMP CAUGHT IN A SHOWER



Fishing in the Town Park lake was strictly forbidden, although Jacko and Chimp, of course, had quite forgotten that as they arrived with their rods. And only these two would have thought of pushing a raft out to the ornamental rockery in the centre of the lake. The park keeper soon found a way of getting them back to dry land again. "Rain stopped play," he chuckled to himself as he turned on the rockery fountain. "These are two poor fish that won't get away."

Readers' riddle

Solve these five anagrams together with their clues and you will have the names of five very famous books.

ENDURES Salt Air. (A search should find this one.)

One Old Roan. (She was a beauty.)

Nice Clubs on Mat. (This sounds like a relative's living-place.)

Melt Tile Now. (They had big hearts.)

Corn is Sure Boon. (Any food was a boon to him.)

Answer next week

Chip off the block

"HAVE you cut your finger?" asked a wit seeing an acquaintance with a bandage around his hand.

"No. I've just got a splinter in it."

"How did you do that? Scratching your head?"

Kindly Kreetchers



The Clownieatt
Sings a gay song
To cheer up Elf, who
Got his sums wrong

Modern day costs

It has been estimated that repairing the damage to the façade of the Houses of Parliament by sulphur circulated in the atmosphere has cost twice as much as building the original walls.

THREE-IN-ONE

SMALL British possession in the Indian Ocean
Patron saint of Scotland
Lancashire industrial town near Manchester

One of Scott's best-known novels
Naval town near Portsmouth
Part of rock that appears at the surface

Plant having a number of seeds in a pod, such as beans
Scene of many attempts on the world land-speed record

To find the answers to these clues link three of the letter-groups below. Write the answers in a list and you will find that their first and last letters spell the names of two garden flowers.

ale An anh cr Da dr ew Go gu
hd ius Iv Le Mau me na oe op
Out rit Roc rt spo yto

Answer next week

MUDSLINGING

THE word mudslinging has its origin in Ancient Rome, where election candidates wore white cloaks. They were known as "toga candida."

Unpopular candidates were often pelted with mud and rubbish, so that their gowns became "maculosa" (mudstained), from which we get the word immaculate—without a stain.

What room . . .

. . . has no doors or windows?

A mushroom

WHO AM I?

My first is in actors and playwrights too,

My next's in theatres, both old and new;

My third is in stage, but not in the flies,

My fourth is in make-up, but not in disguise;

My fifth is in scenes, but not in the acts,

My sixth is in fantasy, also in facts;

My seventh's in prompter, who's hidden from view,

My eighth is in player, who waits for his cue;

My ninth is in gallery, never in pit,

My tenth is in dramas, and never in wit,

My last is in genius; and such a word

In praise of my whole you may have heard,

For this is the week we all celebrate

The anniversary of his birthdate.

Answer next week

The Children's Newspaper, April 24, 1954

THE LABURNUM

ALTHOUGH the laburnum has been grown in this country for several hundred years, it seldom grows wild.



Every Spring laburnums shower their beautiful golden blossoms in parks and gardens. These pea-like flowers are followed by long, downy, pale green pods containing black poisonous seeds. These seeds should be left alone. The trees' leaves are rather small and are trifoliate, that is, cut into three leaflets like clover.

Sammy Simple

"NICE pair of socks you're wearing, Sammy," chided one of his friends. "One grey and one brown."

"Yes, and I've got another pair at home just like them."

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Easter Egg problem. 15. (7½ + 1) = 8. 3½ + 1 = 4. 1½ + 1 = 2. 14 eggs were sold)

Feathery puzzle	L A P P E S T
Kittiwake	O R E P L E T E
Three-in-one	P O G R E O N
A squit H	S I P Y A R N S
L ocaru O	N E W D O E
B asebal L	S T R A Y O D E
A rsena L	I E R E V S G
N aphth A	T R A N S I T G
I nsuli N	E N D S A S P S
A bbotfor D	

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